HATS ARE POPULAR.

THE BELLE TRIS YEAR WILL WEAR THE SHAPES OF 1830.

A NEW AND CHARMING SACQUE,

Novel and Fashionable Skirt-Red Lingerie May Be the Yogue-A Costume for the Classical-Flowers Used for Trimming Brides' Dresses.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, May 8.-We are going back to the fashions of our grandmothers in hats-that is, the fashions that were popular with them when they were girls. The date of the particular style of headgear which we must cultivate in 1839, and really these arrangements of the oldtime milliners are so pretty it quite reconciles us to forget that they are not the latest ideas of the milliners of Paris.

In modified forms these hats are being made with colored straw jam-pot crowns and brims of white or black drawn tulle which affect the Empire shape, and are finished off with a ruche at the edge. The quaintness they give to youthful faces is only rivalled by the elegance of their appearance for elderly women. As yet, the Princess bonnet is as little seen as the Princess dress, but solemn assurances are given that it is being "held back" for the time

The new shaded millinery is delicious. There are crowns of violet velvet with brims of fancy mauve straw trimmed with shaded stocks or feathery branches of lilac. The freshest of greens coquette with each other in many of the hats, toned by gerbes of shaking black velvet oats on fine green stems. Rose, coral, and poppy reds would give fascinating effects if one were only sure that they effects if one were only sure that they would not grow common in time. Coarse yellow and "burnt" straws show quaint little. Louis-Size knots of wired. arrow velvet ribbon and clumps of field nowers, while the Leghorns continue to be resplendent with nodding white plumes and half wreaths of roses resting on the hair. In a more sedate style might be mentioned an Empire Leghorn hat lined with black satin and trimmed with black ostrich plumes and variegated

nt, and many of the new tailor-mad fereses have waistcoats of white velve-teen spotted with black. A practical "front" may be made of white accor-dion China silk trimmed with narrow Valenciennes lace. If a jeweled belt is Valencienness lace. If a jeweled, beit is worn with this, any colored ribbon may form a "stock," or a bow of cream lace may replace it when a change is desirable. Very narrow black lace is often seen on the white, plak, or lemon accordion vests, and very pretty they look. The jewelled zones must be really good to look anything but vulgar. The best way is to have a sendful design made and way is to have a special design made and properly carried out by a good firm of

s coats are much worn, while here the mantle struggles for supremacy. As a compromise between the two, there is the sacque, and one recently seen is well worthy of description in detail. The lady broche dress, which was confined to her walst by a flaming red ribbon beit. The | ments nore was repeated in the sleeves, which

of the sacque was superbly embroidered in emeralds and metallic threads; a V space left room for two Watteau pleats at the back. The sacque was lined with dark-green shot silk and could be worn with almost any dress. It would be quite easy to copy, but care must be taken to make the fronts rather long and pointed and the armholes very wide and V-shaped

toward the waist. Here is a brand-new skirt, which bids Here is a brand-new skirt, which bids fair to be extremely fashionable. It is cut in two pieces, with a narrow front piece, and then the selvedge is used for the side seam. There is, besides, only one seam at the back. The skirt can be made of any material, and is trimmed with five rows of cross bands, plain or edged with thry silk cords. Care must be taken however, not to have any but be taken, however, not to buy any but double-width goods for these skirts, as the narrow widths spoil the appearance of the gown. For this reason the narrower the materials are very reasonable in price. They are also practically use-less for the purpose of making Princess

dresses.
Red is so much in favor this year that sets of lingerie are being prepared all in red, such as under petticoats for red surah and over petticoats of red taffetas or satinette. There are also chemise and drawers, of red coral cr surah. A pattern underskirt is of red surah with small pleats, the over-petticoat of taffetas pliese solell, with four small flounces scalloped. This, of course, is a



1. Cream-colored cloth gown with pointed revers, faced with geranium red. A band of the same edges the skirt. The square neck is filled in with pleated white mousseline de sole.

2. Porcelain-blue serge gown. Skirt trimmed with three flounces. The double-breasted bolero is cut low and opens upon a yoke of white pleated taffeta. The decollete is ornamented 2. Porcelain-blue serge gown. Skirt trimmed with three flounces. The double-bland and panel are of the striped silk. The frills and puffings on the sleeves of the plain.

3. Tollette of mauve taffeta trimmed with striped and plain beige taffeta. The pointed waistband and panel are of the striped silk. The frills and puffings on the sleeves of the plain.

letters. Only by arranging these in some particular combination, forming a private code, can the lock be opened, and as the figures may make an immense number of combinations, the "open sesame" is well nigh impossible of attainment except by the owner. The idea of this device is nigh impossible of attainment except by
the owner. The idea of this device is
that the bracelet can be taken off and
used to chain a bicycle to the railings
while the rider is in a house or store,
as a fastening to a travelling-bag, and
for many other purposes of the sort.
Most people would be apt to suffer
qualms of anxiety in leaving it as a
flock to a bicycle, but for the maker's
assurance that these bracelets, which assurance that these bracelets, which are made in a variety of designs, are so bracelets, which strong as to render the length of time required for filing them through a risk

than by the mysterious code. HISTORICAL QUESTION.

which the bicycle thief would not venture

Did the Spaniards Under D'Ayllon Settle on the Site of Jamestown? To the Editor of the Dispatch:

On reading some weeks ago an arti-cle seeking to maintain this belief published from a newspaper in North Caro-lina, and observing that Hon, Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, had written one or more pieces advocating it, the first fantastic novelty, as it is difficult to im- impression made on me was one of se-

dence amply sufficient to justify his position, he refered me to Justin Winsor's "Critical and Narrative History of America, Volume II., pages 240, 241, 285, and notes," and added: "In these you will find a summary of the facts with references to the original documents."

On reading his letter, my doubts grew stronger, rather than weaker. Of course no doubt could possibly exist as to Judge Clark's full and honest convictions on the subject. And as he retions on the subject. And as he re-lied on Winsor's historical inferences, it lied on Winsor's historical inferences, it was equally certain that the plain statements of that compilation would sustain the theory of Judge Clark.

But the question instantly arose, On what historic evidence did Justin Winsor venture to make the statement?

sor venture to make the statement? And if the statement was only an in-ference, did the facts justify the in-ference so fully as to exclude reasonable doubt?

to incur, while it is impossible to break the tock or to open it in any other way WINSOR'S WORK. Justin Winsor, the learned and studious librarian of Harvard University, has done a great and valuable work in the interests of American history. His compilation already numbers eighteen or twenty volumes. Before writing the "Students' United States" I had carefully examined this great work, and have made references to it in the preface and on a number of pages. Within a few weeks past I have cautiously and critically examined every part of Winsor's volumes referred to by Judge Clark, and in which this avieged Spanish settlement on the site of what was afterwards Jamestown is asserted.

The result has been a definite judgment that the evidence from the very authorities on which Justin Winsor re-lies do not justify his inference; that the belief he expresses as to the place of settlement is unsound; that the affirmative evidence supposed to point to the site of Jamestown is insufficient, and that the negative evidence against it is so strong that it scatters to the winds the whole

theory. Lucas Vasquez D'Ayllon was a wellknown character in Sparish-American Colonial history. He lived and held office in St. Domingo, and was enterprising and money-loving. His first adventure to the North American Continent was in 1520, when one of his ships came to the coast of South Carolina, to a region called Chicora, and entrapped and carried off as slaves a number of native Indians. There is reason to believe that D'Aylion did not authorize or approve this kidnap-ping outrage. But he continued his ap-plications to the King of Spain for a license for a settlement on the main-land. And he became involved in a lawsuit with Matienzo—his co-justiciary in St. Domingo, who sought to abrogate the license to D'Aylon, on the ground of prior exploration by Matienzo. This suit worried and delayed D'Aylon, and it is in the papers of this litigation that all the evidence is found which points to the Jamestown theory. They do not establish the fact of any such settlement.

D'AYLLON'S EXPEDITION. D'Ayllon came, with his 600 settlers priests, horses and cattle, to a region on a river called the St. John the Bap-tist, or the Jordan, and which, according tist, or the Jordan, and which, according to all the authorities cited by Winsor, was in the latitude of 33 degrees. 30 minutes, north. This would be fust about the central point of the seacoast of South Carolina. After some examination of the localities D'Ayllon abandoned the purpose of making his settlement in that region. His license from the King authorised him to explore the coast of America for 300 leagues north of the Juan de Baptistor river. This would have brought him, if he chose to go so far, up to the cold regions of Massachusetts and Canada! Winsor says he naturally sailed northward from the region of 33 degrees, 30 minutes.

ed northward from the region of 23 de-grees, 30 minutes.

Well, we may admit this, and this is really the whole founda-tion of the Jamestown-site theory. A frail foundation truly! Yet, without my further identification of the route that D'Ayllon took, Winsor immediately de-

was so cold that some of the Spaniards froze to death in their vessels. This indi-cates a latitude farther north than Jamestown. In fact, every item in the very mengre statement of the localities given by Winsor is just as fully met and real-ized in a thousand places along the coast of North America within 800 leagues of 30 degrees 30 minutes north latitude as it would be in any part of the waters of Virginia. The whole Spanish-settlement-on-the-site-of-Jamestown theory is the baseless fabric of a vision. 'TOTHER SIDE.

And the negative evidence against it is overwhelming. Let us remember that, ac-cording to this invention, 600 people, including men, women, children, priests, with horses and cattle, necessarily with weapons, agricul-tural implements and many of many of the pla ner forms and materials suitable for a colony, came to the site of Jamestown in 1526, and made a settlement which continued for nearly two years.

Many died—D'Ayllon among them—and
only 150 survived and went away. Now
we know, with certainty, that only 81
years after this alleged settlement of Spaniards English settlers under Newport, Gosnold, John Smith, and others did come and settle Jamestown, in 1607. And they found hundreds of native Indians, and yet not a relic, not a memorial, not a grave, not a cross, not a broken fragment of implement or weapon, and not the faintest tradition of the Spanish settlers was found by either Indian or Englishman! The only rational explanation is man! The only rational explanation is that no such body of Span ards, with their

that no such body of Span ards, with their horses, cattle, and implements for colonization, had ever settled there.

And, finally, a minute fragment of historic evidence, which seems to have escaped the notice of believers in this Spanish advent, shuts out their theory. Among the records of the Virg nia Historical Society is a letter from Robert Greenhow, the learned translator, long employed in the public offices in Washington, which the public offices in Washington, which presents strong evidence that in 1566 Don presents strong evidence that in loss Don Aridres Gourga de Barcia entered Chesa-peake bay, and was the first Spanish ex-plorer that ever did so. (Conway Robin-son's Early Voyages, pages 483-491.) Just n Winsor is a Massachusetts man. So was Dr. Charles Deane. Winsor's de-nial that John Smith and his companions were the first white settlers at Jamestown

were the first white settlers at Jamestown and Dr. Deane's denial of the scene of John Smith and Pocahontas are vapors from the same region, and equally base-less. R. R. HOWISON. Braehead, near Fredericksburg, Va.

> Rebels and Confederates. (Charleston News and Courier.)

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle notes that some of the Virginia papers have taken it to task for calling the southern soldiers "rebels," and it tries to justify its use of the epithet on grounds which it states as

follows:

"We fall to see in this term any cause for offence. That they were rebels against the government is true, but the mere fact of rebellion is no shame to a man, if he believes that his cause is right. Washington was a rebel, and we are all thankful that he was; Cromwell was a rebel, and England is the better for that fact; Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi were rebels and they united Italy; several not bad rebels have come from France and Germany, and nobody alleges that they did not have the good of the people at heart; there are rebels now fighting in Cuba against long injustice and oppression, and they have the sympathy of most of the world; as between the rebels in Crete and the Turk is there no choice? It is rebellion that has thrown over every throne, royal or vice-royal, which has been planted on the soil of this western world, and it is rebellion that may make republics universal within a century. If the title of Confederate better suits our southern friends there is no objection to the use of it, yet we fail to understand the sensitiveness about the old name." follows:
"We fall to see in this term any cause As the Eagle virtually disclaims any

At this season of the year, with the add frills of red lises pleating under the funnel-shaped cuffs. The hat was a miracle of good taste in the new cerise called statement of the possible from the wast in the contrast with the contrast with the possible from the wast. like the gardened by a contrast of the server of the hard was the matter with it in contrast the first of the possible from the wast. like the gardened by a contrast of the possible from the wast. like the gardened by a possib they owed it to the State Government; the northern people that they owed it to the Federal Government. Who was to the Federal Government. to decide the question when the judges of its merits disagreed? Could the northern people decide it for the southern people? Then the southern peo-ple could decide it as well for the north-Could ern people. In the conditions, both peo-ples decided it for themselves. The southern people were as loyal to the govern-ment which they recognized as supreme ment which they recognized as supreme as the northern people were to the government which they recognized as supreme. The two peoples stood on precisely the same footing. The application of the word "rebels" by the one to the other clearly has no other warrant or authority than that of any other epithet which men may apply to those, their equals, who differ with and oppose them in matters of opinion.

We prefer, however, that the Eagle shall attain to a right judgment by its own efforts and reflections. We suggest to it, therefore, that it consider carefully, and with strict impartiality, the questions itself has raised: (i) Whether the Federal Government of the United States (prior to 1865) was of exactly the

States (prior to 1865) was of exactly the same character and authority as the gov-ernments against which Washington, Cromwell, Garibaldi fought, and those cromwell, Garibaldi fought, and those against which the Cretans and Cubans are fighting to-day; and (2) whether the people of the South owed to that Federal Government (prior to 1835) allegiance of the same character as the Cretans and Cubans owe to the Governments of Turkey and Spain to-day—the violation of which constitutes them "rebels" in fact? If "it is rebellion that throws over thrones," and if "it is rebellion that makes republics" of monarchies; and if republics differ from monarchies mainly in the respect that in a republic the government is the creature of the people and not their master; and that it derives its just powers solely from the consent of the governed; and is subject to change by them, as a matter of right, when they deem a change necesand Cubans owe to the Governments of ject to change by them, as a matter or right, when they deem a change necessary to their safety and happiness—it would seem that the Confederate soldiers and citizens really held a vastly different relation to the people of the Northern States, and their accepted government from that held by the Colonial American, Italian, Cuban, and Cretan Machele. In fact, to their several and American, Italian, Cuban, and Cretan "rebels," in fact, to their several and proper governments, and that it is simply an abuse of words, therefore, to call Confederates "rebels." If the Eagle will study this view of the question, it will un-derstand it and adopt it, we are sure.

The Coffee Pea, (Charleston News and Courier.)

When one of the daily papers of New

When one of the daily papers of New York city gives its attention and space to an agricultural matter it is safe to assume that the subject is of exceptional interest and importance.

The Evening Telegram, of that city, which is the afternoon edition of the Herald, notes the discovery of a pea in Idaho by the agricultural coflege of that State which is said, and seems to be of exceptional value and promise. We Idaho by the agricultural coness of that State which is said, and seems to be of exceptional value and promise. We condense its statements on the subject as concisely as we can for the information of our experimental agriculturists.

The learned faculty of farmers of the Idaho College, says the Telegram, has been experimenting for years with the "Idaho coffee bean" or pea, and the results are of the most satisfactory character. If it can be cultivated by the ordinary farmer the time is at hand "when his supply of coffee will be kept on the farm and fed alike to man and beast," and when the connoisseur "will inquire for the best Rocky Mountain coffee as he now calls for his Java or Mocha."

The same authority explains:

"The plant is a native of Idaho, where it grows wild, its fruit being used by

it grows wild, its fruit being used by many as a substitute for coffee, hence the name 'coffee pea.' Those who have i'd it to stock say that its futtening properties have no equal, for, by actual

agine any refined and elegant woman discarding her fine batiste and lace garments.

At this season of the year, with the merry twinkle of wedding bells so closs at hand, the bride must not be forgotten. A very pretty idea for bridal costumes is to have the wedding dress trimmed with festoans of beautiful flowers, which are allowed to droop from the waist, like the garlands of long ago, pansies and roses and forget-me-nots being-very often blend to take one-half less than corn to fatten an animal. As food dape, which was afterwards the site of possible to sustain that use, they appeals to logic to sustain that use, they appeals to logic to sustain that use, they are all the proposed to sustain that use, they are all the proposed to sustain that use, they appeals to logic to sustain that use, they are all the proposed to sustain that use, they are all the proposed to sustain that use, they are all the proposed to sustain that use, they are all the proposed to sustain that use, the

This is certainly an attractive statement of the merits of the new plant. A pea, or bean, that will serve at once to fatten beef cattle and feed milch cows more economically than corn, and to dis-place Java and Mocha coffee on their owner's table needs no other recommen-dations to enlist the interest of the average farmer. It is a pea, or bean, among a thousand, and most farmers will lose no time, we suppose, in obtaining a supply of the seed for their own benefit. The Telegram adds that some seed can probably be obtained from Mr. Charles E. Pennock, of Bellevue, Larimee county, Idaho, or Mr. John G. Lindemeier, of the same place, and progressive farmers in South Carolina who may desire to ex-periment with the plant can regulate their conduct by this information.

School Superintendents-Their Selection by Conventions or Primaries. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The fact that in Accomac county the people have taken upon themselves the duty of choosing their superintendent of schools, calls forth this article. But for the lateness of the hour—the Board of Education meeting early in May, to make the appointment—no doubt other countries. Violets! Violets! Velvet-eyed flow'rets!

Give forth your perfume—your fragrance. ties would imitate the example of Ac-comac. At a first glance, this manner of selecting school superintendents looks proper enough, but a little thought will convince any one that it is improper,

sition, or of the fitness of applicants. It seeks to put incompetent in the place of competent authority. Under our system of government, anybody can be a candidate for any office. The only thing that keeps incompetent men (and that does not always do it) from aspiring to the school superintendency, is the fact that an educated tribunal must decide the case. Pull down the bars, and incompetent and vicious men would rush into candidacy. Their chances before the people would be as good as, or better, than that of the worthy and competent man. The office should never be a strictly political office. The school superintendent is an executive officer, in some of his duties a judicial officer, and he should be above all possibility of the contamination and bias of political influence.

ed by the people. In none of them has it been found to work to advantage. I quote an excerpt from the report of Hon. J. F. Crooker, late State Superintendent of New York, where the commissioners (superintendents) are alected by the

(superintendents) are elected by the people:

"It is my opinion that educational interests would be better served could the tenure of office he made more permanent by the adoption, through legislative enactment, of a standard of qualifications, and by making the office appointive, instead of an elective one. I am of the opinion that the present plan of electing school commissioners might be profitably changed by having them appointed by some competent authority. I do not think that an educational office charged with such vast responsibilities and scholarly requirements should be left to the mercy of a political caucus or a county convention of professional politicians. The office should be made by those who are conversant with its duties and responsibilities, and who are regarded as true representatives of educational interests. No person can be a good school commissioner unless he is educated, and is besides, interested in the cause of educational progress. Those essential qualifications cannot be ascertained at a political caucus or county convention."

Nor are those qualifications sought for tical caucus or county convention

Nor are those qualifications sought for at a political caucus or county convention. at a political caucus or county convention.

Incompetent and unworthy men would be the choice in many instances. I recall a certain witness in the Breckinridge-Pollard case, who was, or had been, a school superintendent in Kentucky, dected by the people, who certainly reflected no credit upon the school system of that State.

Under the present system of exam tion of teachers in Virginia, the politi-cian superintendent, truckling to public opinion or courting public favor, reward-ing his friends or making secure future

(Buffalo Express.)

"Yessuh." said the proud Vine street father, "It weighs ten and a haf poun's, an' it's as fine, healthy a boy as evan yah see, an' it was bo'n on the very day Gen'l Grant was buried over again, an' Ah'm goin' to give 'im a name that'll be appoperate."

"You'll call him Ulysses S. Grant Johnson, I suppose," said the friend who was hearing the news.

"No, sah; nothin' so common as that for my boy. Ah'm goin, to name 'im Mausoleum, sah."

(For the Dispatch.)

Sweet little violets—spring's early voices Dear little violets, you are my choice: Breathing of Heaven—whispering of love— With dewdrops sparkling that come from

Early spring violets, dotting the sod; Bearing a message, and telling of God! These are your tidings, so happy and

Dear little violets; innocent violets!

Come and sing to me of love all complete.



NEW SEAMLESS COAT RENOVATED FROm the school of the school

1. Spotted merveilleux blouse, the fronts gathered on the shoulders. The eleeves cought up to the top in butterfly fashion. Double bands of black moire ribon are arranged to form a peasant waistband.

2. Very original design. The entire underbodice is made of white lisse and ce. The collar and a simulated bolero in scarr pattern are of striped gray and white silk. Rozettes of geranium mirror velvet. Neckband of the same. TWO SMART BLOUSES.